

HOW THEY ARE COOKING TOBACCO TO MAKE IT BETTER

For a good many years The American Tobacco Company has been conducting a series of experiments in the object of the improvement of smoking tobacco.

And it is interesting to know that one of the greatest of their discoveries was one of the simplest, and that was, that cooking or toasting tobacco improved it in every way, just as cooking meat foods improves them.

They took a real Burley tobacco, grown in this country, treated it as you would treat meat, and found it to replace the natural moisture driven off by toasting made it into cigarettes, called them "LUCKY STRIKE," the toasting cigarette, and offered them to the public.

The result has been the greatest demand ever created for any tobacco product in a similar length of time.

The change produced by toasting is not only most wholesome, but the flavor is greatly improved, just as cooking improves meat, for example.—Adv.

Our Teachers' Influence.

It is amusing what things we remember from our own teachers; from one, an anecdote; from another, a scrap of information; from another, a point of view; from another, a conviction; and so to relate, from many, nothing. They talked to us, let their personalities play upon us, advised us, scolded, bored, calmed. Undoubtedly, the sum of their influence went to make us different from what we should have been without it; yet often the last thing we remember about them is the facts they taught us. The one who made us work hardest may be the least remembered, and the one through whose classes we dozed and dreamed may be speaking to us clearly still.—Robert M. Gay, in the February Atlantic.

IMITATION IS SINCEREST FLATTERY but like counterfeit money the imitation is not the worth of the original. Insist on "The Original" Hair Dressing—it's the original. Darkens your hair in the natural way, but contains no dye. Price \$1.00.—Adv.

Ten Long Used in China.

Ten was used and cultivated in China as far back as the third century, A. D., but it was not until the twelfth century that it became known in Japan, when an abbot of a Buddhist monastery learned about it in China, where its virtues were about it well known. Obtaining seed he planted some near Kyoto. In later years some of this was transplanted near Shikoku, which vicinity has ever since been the center of the tea industry of Japan. It was not until about the seventeenth century that tea became generally known in Europe, when it was exported by the Dutch East India company as a new article of commerce. The first tea sold in England brought \$15 to \$20 a pound.

TRENDENDOUS VALUE FOR 15c

The Pathfinder, Leading Weekly Magazine of Nation's Capital, Makes Remarkably Attractive Offer.

Washington, D. C., (Special)—People in every section of the country are hurrying to take advantage of the Pathfinder's wonderful offer to send that splendid illustrated review of the whole world thirteen weeks for 15 cents. It costs the editor a lot of money to do this, but he says it pays to invest in new friends, and that he will keep the offer open until the Pathfinder passes the 250,000 circulation mark, which will be in a few weeks. Fifteen cents mailed at once with your application to Pathfinder, 179 Douglas St., Washington, D. C., will keep the whole family informed, entertained, helped and inspired for the next three months.—Adv.

Really You Couldn't Blame Him. "Mr. Uplate," said the lady, "it is now after ten o'clock. I really cannot keep the breakfast waiting for you so long every morning."

"Madam," replied the lazy lodger, with dignity, "if you think I am going to endanger my health by rising before the day is far enough advanced for me to tell whether I shall have to put on my winter flannels or my gause underwear, you are entirely mistaken."

SOAP IS STRONGLY ALKALINE and constant use will burn out the scalp. Cleanse the scalp by shampooing with "La Croix" Hair Dressing, and dandruff, in the natural way, those ugly, greasy hairs. Price, \$1.00.—Adv.

Never heap coals of fire on an enemy's head until you burn your own fingers.

HEALTH RESTORED

Serious Kidney Trouble Was Removed by Doan's and Results Have Been Permanent.

"Kidney trouble put me in a bad way," says Thomas A. Knight, 634 N. Ninth St., East St. Louis, Ill. "It came on with pain across my back and the attacks kept getting worse until I had a spell that laid me up."

Medicine was the only relief and I could get no more without help. The kidney secretions were so painful and filled with sediment.

"I was unable to leave the house, couldn't rest and became utterly exhausted. The only way I could take care was by bandaging myself up with pillows. For three months I was in that awful condition and the doctor said I had gravel. Doan's Kidney Pills brought me back to good health and I have gained wonderfully in strength and weight."

Doan's before me, A. M. DOAN, M.D., 529 Broadway, New York City.

ALMOST THREE YEARS LATER, May 24, 1917, Mr. Knight said: "The one Doan's brought me back to good health."

AMERICANS HALT GERMAN RAIDERS

UNITED STATES AIRPLANE DROPS SHELLS OVER ENEMY LINES.

FRENCH PENETRATE THE LINE

Foot's Path Back to Post Marked by Red Lines—Machine Gun Bullet Kills One Private With Penetration.

With the American Army in France. —Control of the air in the American sector belongs to the enemy. Any officer at the front will make this declaration—all have made it. The control is obvious. German airplanes come and go over the American lines almost at will.

With the American Army in France. —The Germans again attempted a raid against the American lines, but the raiders were discovered and the artillery, responding to rocket signals, laid down a heavy barrage almost instantly.

The Germans' path back to their line was marked by red lines.

During the night a machine gun bullet killed an American private.

Enemy planes flew over the entire position repeatedly. One American machine, in a dash over an enemy trench, sprayed it with machine gun bullets.

For several days the Germans have been concentrating artillery of various calibers opposite the American positions. They now have twice the number of guns as when the Americans first took the sector, and between 800 and 1,000 shells are being fired at the American positions, when at first there was hardly 150.

American artillerymen continue their practice of sending the enemy at least two or three shells for one. Enemy artillery had particular attention to towns and battery positions, firing hundreds of shells on them. Three soldiers wounded were the only casualties from the shell fire.

PAPER FOR MEN ON DUTY

Will Be Published Weekly and Devoted to American News—Called Stars and Stripes.

Washington, D. C.—The war department has approved plans for the publication in France of a weekly newspaper for the American troops. The paper, entirely devoted to American news, will be known as the Stars and Stripes, and will be published every Friday behind the American lines under the direction of the intelligence section of the American expeditionary forces.

In addition to matter sent by its own correspondents in this country, the army newspaper will have access to a daily radio report of 1,400 words now supplied by the French government. A feature service for the Stars and Stripes also will be furnished by the committee on public information, and arrangements have been made with a syndicate for a weekly cable service.

CONFESSES KILLING PRIEST

Prisoner Held at Bridgeport, Conn., Says He Slew and Robbed Man Two Years Ago.

Bridgeport, Conn.—The murder of Rev. Father Kayer, committed in Gary, Ind., more than two years ago, was confessed to the police here by Michael Schramm, a fall prisoner, after hours of examination.

Schramm said that the priest was murdered while he and a companion robbed him of a bag containing more than a thousand dollars, the proceeds of a charity bazaar.

A dispatch from Gary, Ind., states that officers are on their way here to take the prisoner to Indiana for trial.

Lawmaker to Be Tried.

Madison, Wis.—Assemblyman E. J. Labuwi, Dodge county, charged with misappropriating \$1,500 from the Red Cross, will not be investigated by the lower house of the legislature. The matter is in court.

Chicago Releases Laborers' Pay. Chicago.—A minimum wage of \$2 a day, with a maximum of \$5.20 for city laborers, was set by the council finance committee. The raise will cost the city in the next year \$1,927,500.

Killed by Fall of Icicle. Milwaukee, Wis.—Percy H. Gordon, an insurance agent, was struck by a 25-pound icicle that fell from the Pabst building. He was taken to the emergency hospital, where he died of a skull fracture.

Negro Nominated for Congress. New York.—Reverend C. Ransom, editor of the Afro-Methodist Episcopal Review, was nominated by a convention of negroes for the seat in congress made vacant by the resignation of Murray Hulbert.

Candidate Wounded. Seattle, Wash.—Ralph A. Horr, candidate for the mayoralty nomination at the municipal primary election to be held here, was shot in his office by an unidentified assailant, who escaped. He may recover.

Pre-German Paper Suspends. Juarez, Mexico.—El Democrita, a daily newspaper published in Mexico City, and which has been charged with being an organ for the spreading of pro-German propaganda, has been forced to suspend publication.

Students Win Commissions. Omaha, Neb.—Thomas P. Breen and Cleve S. Fisher, both of St. Louis, and Albert B. Cole, California, Mo., cadets at the government balloon school, Fort Omaha, have won commissions.

Prince of Wales Made a Lord. London.—The Prince of Wales took the oath and his seat in the house of lords. Queen Mary and the Princesses Mary and Victoria were present in the royal box. The prince wore royal robes and the collar of the Order of the Garter.

Quake Kills 2,000. Tokyo.—Two thousand persons were killed or injured in an earthquake which practically destroyed the Chinese city of Swatow, according to a dispatch from Hongkong.

Turks in Belgium. Amsterdam.—The Nieuw Rotterdam Courant reports from the frontier that 30,000 Turks and Bulgarians have arrived at Verrier, Belgium, 14 miles east of Liege.

Kills Self and Four. Eveleth, Minn.—Fred Nyland, 40, shot and killed his wife and their four children, ranging in age from 6 to 13 years, at their home 13 miles south of here, then turned the weapon upon himself, firing a bullet into his head that killed him.

"OLD CONTEMPTIBLES" RETURN TO LONDON



Officers of the first seven divisions of the British army that entered the war in France, called by themselves the "Old Contemptibles," were given a great reception in London when they returned from prison camps in Germany.

NEW LIBERTY LOAN IN APRIL

POSTPONED UNTIL NATION BECOMES NORMAL AGAIN.

Coal Famine, Labor Troubles, and Bad Weather Cause Delay in Arrangements.

Washington, D. C.—Subnormal economic and business conditions, brought about by a variety of unforeseen war developments, have caused postponement of the third liberty loan until about April 1 or later.

Originally set for February 15, it was stated on high authority, the issue has been held up until a restoration of normal conditions bring a more "receptive market."

That the loan, when finally placed for sale, will bear a 4 percent interest, appeared probable. Intense opposition of large banking interests to attempting to sell from three to six billions of bonds, which it is expected the loan will carry, at a lower rate, appears to be forcing the hand of the government.

Three causes brought delay in the loan.

First, the unprecedented transportation tieup. Producers unable to move their products, suffered vast losses. Congestion of commerce tended toward a general money stringency.

Second, fuel shortage with a five days' suspension of industry and six workless Mondays. Labor suffered heavily in loss of wages; manufacturers suffered; all shippers suffered, as the right of way was given to coal and other shipments laid on sidings.

Added to these factors, powerful elements in the financial world have brought pressure for a higher interest rate than on the second loan. Many banks have raised their interest rate on loans secured by liberty bonds from 4 to 4 1/2 percent.

RAIL EMBARGO IS LIFTED

McAdoo Believes Further Restrictions on Commerce Are Not Necessary.

Washington.—The gigantic task of moving vitally needed supplies of food to the seaboard for shipment abroad will soon force the National railroad to further curtailment of unnecessary transportation.

Tightening up on passenger traffic, under consideration by Director General McAdoo for some time, is expected.

Other measures to increase facilities for food transportation are being developed from a careful canvass of the traffic situation all over the country.

Food shipments to England, France and Italy are far behind schedule, owing to the unprecedented winter weather in the east, coal shortage and rail tieups.

Hoover and Secretary of Agriculture Houston conferred with President Wilson and urged immediate speeding up of shipments to American ports.

Slam Changes National Flag. Bangkok, Siam.—The national flag, which used to be a representation of the famous white elephant on a scarlet ground, has been replaced by a tricolor, composed of red and white stripes at each end, with a central blue stripe double the width of the others.

King George of England says the war has now reached a critical stage, and urges every man to do his full duty.

Veteran Ordered to Leave Town. Topeka, Kan.—Daniel Klege, 75, a veteran of the civil war, but a native of Germany, was given 48 hours to leave the city for the duration of the war. This action was taken because Klege refused to register as an enemy alien.

Seventh State for the Drys. Helena, Mont.—Montana ratified the federal prohibition amendment when the senate concurred in the resolution from the house. Montana is the seventh state to ratify the amendment.

Daniels' Son Promoted. Philadelphia.—Promotion of Joseph Daniels, son of the secretary of the navy, to a second lieutenant in the United States marine corps reserves, quartermaster's department, was announced here.

Students Win Commissions. Omaha, Neb.—Thomas P. Breen and Cleve S. Fisher, both of St. Louis, and Albert B. Cole, California, Mo., cadets at the government balloon school, Fort Omaha, have won commissions.

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MORE SPRING WHEAT ASKED OF FARMERS

Large Supply of Food and Feed-stuffs Needed in 1918.

Agricultural Department Asks Increased Farm Production and Larger Acreage of Grain Crops.

Washington, D. C.—The planting of an increased acreage to spring wheat and the production of an increased supply of other food products and of live stock, especially hogs, is recommended in a supplementary food production program issued by the United States department of agriculture.

This program re-emphasizes and amplifies the food-production program for 1918 issued by the department in August, 1917, and other suggestions made in the fall and the first of this year regarding increased pork production and increased production of food-stuffs in the South. Taken in connection with the recommendations previously made, it suggests in full the proposals which the department thinks it desirable to offer with a view to securing enough meat and dairy products, cereals, sugar and other staples and perishable foods, wool and cotton for the nation, its armies, and the allies.

It gives suggestions for the approaching spring operations, based upon the latest available information as to the condition of the fall-planted crops of winter wheat and rye and as to the number of meat and dairy animals reported for 1917. They represent the best thought of the specialists of the department who have had the benefit of advice from agricultural leaders throughout the country.

Our Best Efforts Required.

"Notwithstanding an increased production of staple crops in the United States in 1917, there is need for more food," the program states. "Taking into account our own needs, the needs of the nations associated with us in this war, and the needs of friendly neutral nations, our best efforts will be required to provide enough food in 1918. Whether the war continues or not, the demands on this country, because of the increasing population and the needs of Europe will be great. An especially strong demand will be made on this country for meats and live stock. In 1917, notwithstanding the many difficulties encountered, the farmers planted the largest acreage in the history of the nation, harvested record crops of most things except wheat, and succeeded in greatly increasing the number of live stock."

"The situation is such that chief emphasis should be given to the production of the great staple food products, with special stress on wheat and hogs, the leading war foods."

The South is urged to provide food for its own people and feed for its live stock and then to plant as much cotton as can well be cultivated and harvested. To raisers of hogs and beef animals the world need for meats and fats is made clear. Farmers are urged to join with the men on the ranges in providing sheep whose wool is needed to equip soldiers.

The program discusses the farm labor problem, points out the lines of effort for relief, and outlines the activities of the federal and state agencies to furnish assistance.

Spring Wheat.

In dealing with the question of spring wheat, the program states: "The acreage of spring wheat should be increased in order to make certain that we shall have an adequate supply of wheat for our own uses and to meet the needs of the allies."

"While the acreage of winter wheat grown in 1917 was the largest on record, the condition of the crop, as reported on December 1, was the lowest ever recorded, indicating a probable production of only 540,000,000 bushels. Whether the actual production will be greater or less than the estimate will depend upon conditions prevailing between now and the time of harvest. If there were planted to spring wheat in the United States this year an acreage equal to the sum of the record planting in each spring wheat state within the last ten years, there would be sown approximately 23,300,000 acres. If there should be planted an acreage equal to the sum of the record planting for each state within the last five years there would be sown approximately 21,000,000 acres. The record planting for any year was 20,381,000, in 1911. The acreage for 1917 was 18,511,000."

"The department of agriculture has carefully studied all these records and other data in connection with the present war conditions and needs, and believes that it will be possible this year to secure an acreage in excess of the record acreage which was planted in 1911."

It is hoped that many farmers, especially in the northern part of the corn belt, will find it possible to plant five to ten acres additional in wheat. In some cases they will plant more. In

Period of Rest Coming.

See the studious young man. How solemn he is. His brow overhangs like the back of a snapping turtle, and he is as ominous as the burns the midnight all in great quantities, pouring over ponderous tones until he is worn almost to skin and bones. But never mind, he will presently have ample opportunity to rest. In a short while he will be admitted to the bar, and after that he will not have anything to do.—Kansas City Star.

Fashion Approves Flat-Heel Shoe.

Flat-heeled shoes have received a style impetus during the winter which is apt to carry them successfully through the coming season—the outgoing season particularly adapted to the consistent exploitation of footwear of a sports type. While at one time only the elderly and the infirm could bring themselves to the glancing of the shoe with the French heel, now that fashionable women have elected to wear it only with dressy toilettes, a worthwhile shoe has been created for the common-

Left-Handedness.

At least one human being in fifty is left-handed. This is the minimum estimate. Some authorities say four in fifty. W. Franklin Jones declares that 4 per cent of the race are born left-handed, but about three-fourths of these are converted by training into more or less imperfect right-handers. On the other hand, about 1 per cent of the race, though born right-handed, is trained to use the left hand because of accidents to the right.—Scientific American.

Instinctive Dislike.

"Do you like the clinging vine variety of people?"

"Not much. They're too apt to be some kind of suckers."

Literally.

"We've got to get a good actor to play the role of Satan in that spectacular performance."

"Then there'll be the devil to pay!"

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TO ALL WOMEN WHO ARE ILL

This Woman Recommends Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—Her Personal Experience.

McLean, Neb.—"I want to recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to all women who suffer from any functional disturbance, as it has done me more good than all the medicine I have taken. Since taking it I have a fine healthy baby girl and have gained in health and strength. My husband and I both praise your medicine to all suffering women."—Mrs. JOHN KOTTELMANN, No. 1, McLean, Nebraska.

This famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, has been restoring women of America to health for more than forty years and it will well pay any woman who suffers from displacements, inflammation, ulceration, irregularities, backache, headache, nervousness or "the blues" to give this successful remedy a trial.

For special suggestions in regard to your ailment write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of its long experience is at your service.

Joke on Phrenologist.

A phrenologist, visiting a village, offered to examine anyone's bumps for a small sum.

A burly blacksmith's helper said he would have his bumps examined, and as he took his place, another man whispered in the phrenologist's ear, "He's very fond of veal."

At this hint the phrenologist nodded gratefully. He then read out the blacksmith's bumps, crediting him with all sorts of virtues, and finally he said, in a loud, positive voice, "Now I come to your diet. Gents, if there is one thing in the world our subject dotes on it is veal. Why—"

But the sentence was never finished. The blacksmith rose suddenly and knocked the phrenologist down.

"What's it to do with you if I did steal a calf?" he cried.

Our boys are defending this country on the high seas and on the land. Our own defense against a common enemy is to keep the system clean by ridding the body of the toxins, or poisons, which are bred in the intestines. When you feel tired, sleepy, headachy, when your breath is offensive, or pimples appear on the face and neck, it is time to recognize the danger and protect your bodily health by taking something for the liver such as Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets.

The machinery of the body needs to be oiled, kept in good condition, just as the guns or machinery of a ship. Why should a human person neglect his own machinery more than that of his automobile or his gun? Yet most people do neglect themselves. Their tongue has a dark brown color, skin sallow, breath bad, yet they fail to see that their machinery needs attention.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets have been known for nearly half a century. They are made of May-apple, leaves of aloë and jalap, made into a tiny pellet and coated with sugar. They are standard and efficacious. You can obtain them at any drug store in vials for twenty-five cents. Ask for Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets—and get no other!

Not a Source of Danger.

Because of the fact that there had been considerable sickness in the neighborhood, Jack was to play with no one but sister while out. Buddy came strolling up to where Jack was playing.

"You better go home and play," suggested sister to small Buddy.

"Oh, me ain't got nuthin'," replied Buddy.

BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP

Will quiet your cough, soothe the inflammation of a sore throat and lungs, stop irritation in the bronchial tubes, insure a good night's rest, free from coughing and with easy expectoration in the morning. Made and sold in America for fifty-two years. A wonderful prescription, assisting Nature in building up your general health and throwing off the disease. Especially useful in lung trouble, asthma, croup, bronchitis, etc. For sale in all civilized countries.—Adv.

After the Moneyman.

"You're not like yourself tonight, dear; you seem cold," said the young husband.

"Why not? We have no coal," said the sweet young thing.

"But we have love and affection for one another."

"Well, if you think you can cash some of that in for a couple of bags of coal, for gracious sakes go down to the coal man and try it!"

The Obedient That Does Not Allow Good

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